

# The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXVIII.

WICHITA, KANSAS: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1904.

EIGHT PAGES.

NUMBER 40

## NINETEEN THEATERS ARE ORDERED TO BE CLOSED

Mayor Carter Harrison Finds One Ordinance Violated.

NO ASBESTOS CURTAINS

That Was the Cause of the Order to Close.

MORGUES STILL CROWDED

Pathetic Incidents and Dreadful Scenes Are Described

Chicago, Jan. 2.—At midnight only 21 unidentified dead remained in the morgues. The total number of bodies that have been accounted for is 582. Of these 561 have been identified.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Mayor Carter Harrison today took steps to provide as far as possible against a repetition of Wednesday's horror at the Iroquois theater. As a result of an investigation made at his orders and lasting but a few hours, nineteen theaters and museums were ordered closed, some of them being among the leading and most popular playhouses of the city. The action of the mayor was based on one single violation of the ordinance which were intended to protect the patrons of theaters from just such an occurrence as that which cost so many lives on Wednesday. This was that every one of these places had omitted to supply an asbestos curtain. The theaters ordered closed are: Howard's, Sam T. Jack's, Marlowe, New American, Academy of Music, Alhambra, Avenue, Bijou, Chicago Opera House, Columbus Stock, Thirty-first Street, Criterion, Fleegensbaum's, Milwaukee Avenue, Garrick and Gleikman. In addition to these the London Globe Museum and the Clark Street Museum were also compelled to close their doors.

The Chicago Opera House and the Olympic theater are vaudeville houses of the highest class and probably do as much business in point of numbers as any of the theaters in the city at single performances. They give, however, a matinee every day in the week and it is seldom that seats can be obtained for any performance at the time of opening. In addition to this they have been accustomed to selling large numbers of tickets for standing room, and as a general thing more people are within these places of amusement at an average performance than can be found at any other playhouse in the city.

The Merrick theater, which was ordered closed is a small playhouse on the northwest side of the city and should not be confounded with the larger theater of the same name situated on Randolph street, one block west of the Iroquois.

ASBESTOS CURTAINS.

The inspection ordered by the mayor today was carried out by Building Commissioner Williams and Chief of Police O'Neil. The acceptance of the inspection covered nothing but asbestos curtains. "It may not be possible," said Mayor Harrison, "to prevent loss of life when audiences rush for the doorway, but I have determined to see that every precaution is taken to prevent such occurrences as will alarm the people and start them on a rush for the exits. It is all very well to say that the great loss of life in the Iroquois theater was due to the fact that the people lost their heads and crowded into the doorways and aisles like maniacs, but the fact remains, and it cannot be denied, that there would have been no panic if the apparatus in this theater, which, judged by all ordinary standards, was the best equipped playhouse in the city, had been in proper working order. There is no getting beyond the fact. From all the evidence now in hand it is clear that if the asbestos curtain in this theater had been of life, comparatively speaking."

It seemed today as though there were nothing but funeral processions moving from the underground establishments to the cemeteries. Many men appeared at the door of Ralston and Jordan's morgues this afternoon who had been for forty-eight hours constantly searching for those they had lost. The greater number of dead are in these two places, and men who had viewed the ghastly rows of corpses before and had gone on an unavailing search to every other morgue and undertaking room in the city to which the dead from the theater had been taken, came back once more to Ralston's and Jordan's almost in despair, but hoping against hope that they might have overlooked their dead in the great number that had crowded the tables and floors on Thursday morning. In some cases they were successful, in many others they were not. Practically all of the bodies which admit of careful identification have been carried away, and of those which remain the majority are in such a condition that only the most minute and careful inspection would be able to reveal their identity to those who knew them best.

CASE IN POINT.

One of these cases was that of Herbert and Agnes Lang, of 282 Barry avenue. Both children had attended the performance and after many hours of tireless searching the broken-hearted father finally found the daughter in an undertaking establishment. Mr. Lang, almost exhausted through his continuous trips from morgue to morgue and from hospital to hospital, from police stations to the coroner's office and then back through the wearisome round again and again, came this afternoon in utter despair to the office of Chief of Police O'Neil and begged two detectives to assist him. He also pleaded with newspaper men and his voice choked and failed as he referred to his wife, who lay utterly prostrated at her home. Mr. Lang said these were his only children, and the detectives and newspaper men promised him every assistance, though themselves almost worn

out by the long hours of work on behalf of other people. Finally the body of the girl was found and the broken-hearted father smiled through his tears as he gathered up the little form and carried it to his carriage.

"I have one of them, at least," he said, "and this will be a great comfort to her mother."

The absolute failure of Mr. Lange to identify any of the bodies as that of his son aroused some hope that the boy may be alive and cared for in some hospital.

Mr. Lange's sorrow was turned to joy when he reached his home at 1255 Forty-fifth street tonight. He drove up to the door with the body which he had brought from the morgue as that of his daughter and was greeted by his wife, who told him that their two children had returned home this evening in safety. They had become dazed apparently and had been wandering around the city without knowing where they were. Mr. Lange at once returned to the morgue with the body of the little girl which he thought to be his own child.

"There was so little by which I could recognize the body," he said, "that I was confident I would never be able to say in my own mind absolutely that it was my daughter, but at the same time there were some strong points of resemblance and I concluded that it must be she."

BRIEF SERVICES.

The funeral of the two Regensburg children was held this afternoon at the home of their parents, 240 Michigan avenue, in the heart of the aristocratic section of the South Side. Because of the many calls upon his time, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who conducted the service, announced that he would be able to deliver only a short address. In four other homes of the members of his congregation lay the bodies of children waiting for him to officiate at their funerals.

From the Regensburgs' home Dr. Hirsch went to that of Dr. Joseph Zeisler, 325 Lake Park avenue, to attend the funeral of a young victim, Walter B. Zeisler, who was considered one of the brightest students in the University of Chicago.

The experience of this one clergyman in his rounds from home to home is but an instance of what dozens of other ministers of the gospel were called upon to perform during the day.

It was absolutely impossible for the bereaved relatives to secure all the carriages they wished to convey their friends and relatives to the cemeteries. In many instances it was not possible for all the members of the family to ride in the funeral cortege, because no carriages could be procured for them. The liverymen were simply overwhelmed by the demands made upon them and earnestly urged that as far as possible the relatives should content themselves with a carriage for the pall bearers, the hearse and one other carriage for the family. Where there were more family than could conveniently ride in the single carriage they were compelled to make their way to the cemetery by other methods of transportation.

This was the situation in Chicago today and tomorrow it will be intensified. The coroner's office today issued nearly 300 burial certificates of those burned in the theater fire.

Mayor Harrison today, in company with Building Commissioner Williams, Alderman Mayer and several architects, visited the Iroquois building and went over the building the mayor accidentally trod on a large lock of human hair, which had been torn from the head of some victim of the disaster. He shuddered and, removing the hair from his shoe, placed it on one side of the hallway and passed in.

The mayor went everywhere except into the cellar, where the doors are opened, and the exits, and finally moved into the rigging left above the stage. The dressing rooms were visited and the whole interior explored. T. P. Marshall, the architect of the building, accompanied the mayor throughout the theater. When in the gallery the mayor paid particular attention to the exits and tried all the handles by which the doors are opened. He also asked the architect the ordinance requiring that exits shall be indicated by printed signs struck the mayor and when he noted that heavy damask curtains were hung before some of these doors he inquired of Architect Marshall why they had been placed there. Mr. Marshall replied that it was done to improve the appearance of the house.

It was also pointed out by the mayor that the ordinance requirement which insists that galleries above the ground floor must have a separate stairway leading to the street, had been disregarded. This circumstance excited the indignation of Alderman Mayer, who said:

"This theater should never have been allowed to open because the ordinance of galleries above the ground floor must have a separate stairway leading to the street, had been disregarded. This circumstance excited the indignation of Alderman Mayer, who said:

"This theater should never have been allowed to open because the ordinance of galleries above the ground floor must have a separate stairway leading to the street, had been disregarded. This circumstance excited the indignation of Alderman Mayer, who said:

"There was more total space for the people to get out of the gallery than if separate stairways had been provided. The law requires eight inches of stair and door space for each 100 persons, and we had nearly three feet of such space."

To this Mayor Harrison said nothing, but commented again on the fact that damask curtains had covered the doors and that there were no signs indicating the exits.

"The signs were being made ready," Mr. Marshall said. "But temporary signs were not being used because it was not desired to mar the beauty of the interior with them."

To this Alderman Mayer rejoined: "This theater was opened on November 21. It has been running fully five weeks. In heaven's name, how long does it take to make a few signs?"

To this Mr. Marshall offered no reply.

Continued on Eighth Page.

## OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY

Reported That Russia's Answer Had Been Given.

IT WAS NOT FAVORABLE

Japan Minister at Paris Corrects the Rumor.

SITUATION IS DELICATE

War Preparations Are Going on in Both Countries.

Paris, Jan. 1.—At the Japanese legation here tonight Minister Montono authorized the Associated Press to make a denial of a report that advice had been sent from the legation at Paris to the Japanese minister at London that Russia had decided not to grant the Japanese proposals. This report came from London and New York to Paris while officials generally were participating in brilliant New Year's festivities centering at the Elysee Palace. The foreign office and other government establishments were closed and the ambassadors, ministers and distinguished personages were taking part in a series of official functions. The general tone of official comment during these informal exchanges was somewhat informal. President Loubet's address to the diplomats taking place as a text. The new Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, and the Japanese minister, Montono, were among the attentive listeners to the president's remarks, and consequently the report of Paris advice that Russia had decided not to grant Japanese proposals, was somewhat inexplicable at the Japanese legation.

Tonight, Minister Montono received a number of his countrymen and officials. The patriotic sentiment of the Japanese is shown in the decorating of the legation entrance with large Japanese flags. When asked regarding the utterances of Baron Hayashi, Minister Montono said that certainly no such report emanated from him, and he has the usual modicum of advice of that character to his countrymen. He remarked that on the contrary the day had passed without advice having been received, and that the status of the situation continued to be the awaiting of Russia's reply. Asked for his views on the outlook for peace, Minister Montono asked to be excused from replying, saying that the situation was too delicate to permit him to give any definite answer. He said, however, that there were no advice today warranting a more serious view of the situation.

NO REPLY SENT.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—The foreign office today informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that nothing had been done in connection with a reply to Japan.

The Japanese minister here is unable to confirm or deny the advice received from Paris by Baron Hayashi that Russia had decided not to grant the Japanese proposals. It is generally accepted in diplomatic circles here as unlikely that an answer will be delivered.

The several previous announcements to the effect that Japan's last note to Russia made no conditions regarding a time limit for a reply were officially confirmed today through a semi-official news agency.

Moscow, Jan. 1.—Nothing confirmatory of the advice from Paris to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister at London is known here. A high official said to the Associated Press today that he still believed that the trouble would ultimately be arranged.

An uneasy feeling prevails here, however, and the bores closed very weak.

POSITION EQUIVOCAL.

Moscow, Jan. 1.—The government's order to publish nothing in relation to the movement of troops is patriotically observed by every Moscow paper. One editor said to the Associated Press correspondent: "I know exactly which division is going to the far east, and know the names of officers who have been ordered not to stir out of Moscow in view of the possible receipt of sudden orders."

Another editor, impatient for war and confident of victory, said:

"The Russian army will prove as disastrous to the Japanese as did Mont Peloso to Martineau."

When asked to explain the utter indifference of the Moscow press, he exclaimed:

"That is due to loyalty. Wait until the emperor issues a manifesto declaring war. Then Russian sentiment will burst forth."

But a manifesto is improbable in the immediate future, even if the Japanese occupy Corea.

Both editors expressed concern at the possibility of American intervention. One of them remarked: "The attitude of the United States has become equivocal. We do not like the dispatch of American warships. Still, the Russians cannot believe that their old friend will give active assistance to Japan."

Tokio, Jan. 1.—It is now known that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister to Japan, urged the purchase by England of the Chilean battleships, the Constitution and Liberator, a significant and curious feature of the New Year's festivities now at their height. It is the revival of the old feudal battle songs by the people here.

OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

London, Jan. 1.—The far eastern outlook is gloomy. No further news has developed, but the fact that not a single telegram from Japan has been received by any London newspaper since Thursday night, in itself creates alarm. The telegraph company is not aware of any delay in the transit of messages, and it therefore is supposed that the Japanese government is stopping dispatches.

The feeling of apprehension was reflected

## NEWLANDS ON ISSUES

Nebraska Democrats Celebrate Jackson's Victory.

IS POLITICAL BANQUET

Men and Measures the Subject of Oratory.

FOUR PLANKS PROPOSED

Imperialism, Money, Tariff Reform and Labor.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 1.—Nearly 500 Democrats of Nebraska celebrated the 8th anniversary of Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans, and incidentally the 15th annual banquet of the Jacksonian club of Nebraska. The speakers included Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Congressman David De Armond of Missouri and Congressman Hitchcock of Nebraska. The occasion was of special significance to the Democrats of Nebraska because they had been formerly known as "Gold" and "Silver" Democrats.

Senator Newlands of Nevada spoke to the toast "Democracy in 1904," saying:

"After two disastrous campaigns, Democracy, though still strong in the south, is now in power in only two of the northern states—Montana and Nevada—and the Democratic party is in power, and the result was the Wilson bill, a protective measure with less rates than the McKinley bill, but in many respects greater than the original Morrill act. The readjustments caused by this measure and other causes led to the restoration of the Republican party to power, and the result was the Dingley act, the highest protective measure we have ever had. We had thus, in the period between 1890 and 1898, as the result of Mr. Cleveland's injudicious challenge, three tariff acts, two Republican and one Democratic, each differing from the others and yet all carrying rates in excess of the original Morrill act, which it was Mr. Cleveland's purpose to overthrow. His statement is more convincing as to the extreme delicacy of the tariff situation and the danger of making a radical issue regarding it."

In connection with gradual tariff revision, we should institute a system of internal taxation upon the great industrial corporations, the taxation of the income of the individual, and the taxation of the estate. Such a system could be so devised in connection with publicity of the affairs of these great industrial corporations, as to wisely regulate them and divert to the public funds the extortionate gains of monopoly and oppression.

LABOR.

The Democratic party should promise wise, moderate and progressive action regarding labor and social questions. We must give the laboring men of the country to understand that we are with them in their struggle with the trusts, and in the profits of production in which they share, and for better conditions of industrial and social life. Our government was far behind European governments in this particular. Those governments, founded as they were, on the divine rights of kings, on rank and privilege, having secured conditions, the only way to secure them was by the action of the people. We should give the laboring men of the country to understand that we are in favor of conditions that will result in a more equitable distribution of wealth, and at the same time we must convince the capital of the country that we aim no general attack upon the wealth now existing, even though part of it was the result of privilege and abuse; that we were not bent so much upon recovering extortionate gains in the past as to prevent such gains in the future."

Mr. Newlands said he would not attempt to show how much could be accomplished by national legislation relating to the tariff, our money circulation, our control of transportation in the line of equal and just rates, and reform in the management of the public lands. He stated that at the Democracy had no pre-eminent candidate, no man whose candidacy would be regarded a platform in itself. It should stand upon a clear, moderate and unequivocal declaration of its intentions, and that this involved a complete organization of the party, not only for the conduct of the campaign, but for the framing of the issues.

INDIANS VS. INDIANS.

By Score of 12 to 6 Carlisle Defeats the Sherman School.

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1.—By a score of 12 to 6 the Sherman Indians were defeated by Carlisle today in the hardest fought game of football ever played in southern California. Although the eastern Indians went through the Sherman game in a touchdown in exactly three minutes after the first kick-off, the remainder of the game was hotly contested. Captain Johnson and Fullback Williams of the Carlisle team were out of the game early through injuries. The fast playing of Captain Nease and the defense work of Pierce for the Sherman were the distinguishing features.

LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANIES.

They Have Concluded to Merge Their Interests in Boston.

Boston, Jan. 1.—Plans have been perfected for the consolidation of twenty-three of the large local express companies within a radius of ten miles of Boston. The combination is to be known as the Suburban Express and Parcel company. The organizers intend gradually to take in every city and large town of Massachusetts and have the company supply the bulk of the business of the electric street railway freight carrying. The new corporation will be capitalized at \$1,000,000.

TARIFF.

The tariff would again be an issue; but the Democratic party would not again present the kind of issue made by Mr. Cleveland. It was safe to say that the radical, uncompromising views of Mr. Cleveland did incalculable harm both to the country and to the Democratic party. The Morrill tariff act was passed during the civil war as a revenue measure,

## NEWLANDS ON ISSUES

Nebraska Democrats Celebrate Jackson's Victory.

IS POLITICAL BANQUET

Men and Measures the Subject of Oratory.

FOUR PLANKS PROPOSED

Imperialism, Money, Tariff Reform and Labor.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 1.—Nearly 500 Democrats of Nebraska celebrated the 8th anniversary of Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans, and incidentally the 15th annual banquet of the Jacksonian club of Nebraska. The speakers included Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Congressman David De Armond of Missouri and Congressman Hitchcock of Nebraska. The occasion was of special significance to the Democrats of Nebraska because they had been formerly known as "Gold" and "Silver" Democrats.

Senator Newlands of Nevada spoke to the toast "Democracy in 1904," saying:

"After two disastrous campaigns, Democracy, though still strong in the south, is now in power in only two of the northern states—Montana and Nevada—and the Democratic party is in power, and the result was the Wilson bill, a protective measure with less rates than the McKinley bill, but in many respects greater than the original Morrill act. The readjustments caused by this measure and other causes led to the restoration of the Republican party to power, and the result was the Dingley act, the highest protective measure we have ever had. We had thus, in the period between 1890 and 1898, as the result of Mr. Cleveland's injudicious challenge, three tariff acts, two Republican and one Democratic, each differing from the others and yet all carrying rates in excess of the original Morrill act, which it was Mr. Cleveland's purpose to overthrow. His statement is more convincing as to the extreme delicacy of the tariff situation and the danger of making a radical issue regarding it."

In connection with gradual tariff revision, we should institute a system of internal taxation upon the great industrial corporations, the taxation of the income of the individual, and the taxation of the estate. Such a system could be so devised in connection with publicity of the affairs of these great industrial corporations, as to wisely regulate them and divert to the public funds the extortionate gains of monopoly and oppression.

LABOR.

The Democratic party should promise wise, moderate and progressive action regarding labor and social questions. We must give the laboring men of the country to understand that we are with them in their struggle with the trusts, and in the profits of production in which they share, and for better conditions of industrial and social life. Our government was far behind European governments in this particular. Those governments, founded as they were, on the divine rights of kings, on rank and privilege, having secured conditions, the only way to secure them was by the action of the people. We should give the laboring men of the country to understand that we are in favor of conditions that will result in a more equitable distribution of wealth, and at the same time we must convince the capital of the country that we aim no general attack upon the wealth now existing, even though part of it was the result of privilege and abuse; that we were not bent so much upon recovering extortionate gains in the past as to prevent such gains in the future."

INDIANS VS. INDIANS.

By Score of 12 to 6 Carlisle Defeats the Sherman School.

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1.—By a score of 12 to 6 the Sherman Indians were defeated by Carlisle today in the hardest fought game of football ever played in southern California. Although the eastern Indians went through the Sherman game in a touchdown in exactly three minutes after the first kick-off, the remainder of the game was hotly contested. Captain Johnson and Fullback Williams of the Carlisle team were out of the game early through injuries. The fast playing of Captain Nease and the defense work of Pierce for the Sherman were the distinguishing features.

LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANIES.

They Have Concluded to Merge Their Interests in Boston.

Boston, Jan. 1.—Plans have been perfected for the consolidation of twenty-three of the large local express companies within a radius of ten miles of Boston. The combination is to be known as the Suburban Express and Parcel company. The organizers intend gradually to take in every city and large town of Massachusetts and have the company supply the bulk of the business of the electric street railway freight carrying. The new corporation will be capitalized at \$1,000,000.

TARIFF.

The tariff would again be an issue; but the Democratic party would not again present the kind of issue made by Mr. Cleveland. It was safe to say that the radical, uncompromising views of Mr. Cleveland did incalculable harm both to the country and to the Democratic party. The Morrill tariff act was passed during the civil war as a revenue measure,

## RUSHED FOR THE STREETS

Three Persons Killed and Four Injured at Hotel.

FIRE ALARM SOUNDED

Recent Theater Horror Creates Regular Panic.

GUESTS WERE ASLEEP

Smoke So Thick in Upper Stories Exits Are Lost.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Three persons were killed and four others injured tonight in a fire that destroyed the Lure hotel, 3511 Lake avenue. Nearly 100 guests were in the hotel at the time the fire broke out, several of whom had retired for the night. With the remembrance of the Iroquois theater horror fresh in their minds, all persons in the place became panic-stricken and rushed madly for the streets as soon as it became known that the hotel was on fire.

The hotel was a three-story and basement brick structure, and was used as a private hotel.

The entire building was entirely destroyed. Loss, \$40,000.

All had been overcome by smoke and had not been touched by the flames.

NEW YORK IS ALERT

FIRST ORDER OF NEW ADMINISTRATION CONCERNS THEATERS.

Inspectors Must Report Regularly on Exact Conditions.

New York, Jan. 1.—The first order under the new administration of the fire department looks to the more thorough inspection of all theaters in this city. In each battalion where a theater is located a competent fireman will be designated as theater inspector, and these inspectors are to be under the supervision of general theater inspectors. Weekly inspections of all places of amusement will be required for the purpose of seeing that the stage, flies, shield over ladder lights, etc., are in proper condition, examine all auxiliary fire appliances, such as water buckets, water hose, extinguishers, ladders, etc., and see that they are of the regulation department standard, in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. Regular reports are to be made and the inspectors are to make such recommendations as they deem proper for the better protection of life and property in case of fire, panic or other disaster.

It is declared that safety of the theater-going public is dependent, during a performance, to a certain extent, upon the vigilance of the inspector and they must promptly report any violation of law or neglect upon the part of the authorities having charge of such places of amusement to properly and effectively safeguard their premises at all times.

The attention of the unformed force is also called to the provisions of section 24 of the rules of the municipal law, which read in full: "No person shall, under penalty of fine, obstruct or interfere with the free passage of the public ways."

The use of what are technically known as fireworks, showers, or the use of any mixture containing chlorides of potassium and sulphur in the theaters or public halls, is prohibited."

THREE FIRE ALARMS.

People Were Panic Stricken but No One Was Hurt.

New York, Jan. 1.—Three alarms were sent in this afternoon for a fire that started in a room on the sixth floor of the Murray Hill hotel at Forty-first street and Park avenue. The fire burned briskly for a while and ate its way to the seventh floor and through the roof of one of the wings, causing damage estimated at \$10,000. A slight panic resulted, during which many guests left the hotel and women fled to the water closets, but no one was injured. It is thought the fire started from crossed electric wires.

MATCHED TO WRESTLE.

Tom Jenkins of Cleveland Will Meet Iowa Cyclone.

Baltimore, Wash., Jan. 1.—Tom Jenkins, of Cleveland, champion wrestler of the world, and Frank A. Golch, of Humboldt, Iowa, known as the "Iowa Cyclone," were today matched to wrestle here January 7, for the catch-as-catch-can championship of the world. The match was for a title of \$1,000 and a guaranteed purse of \$2,500, winner to take all.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Forecast: Kansas—A few in west, snow in east portion Saturday; mostly fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Snow and colder Saturday; Sunday fair.